

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841,

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS

BRANDY

Per case Per
of 12 bottles

A-SUPERIOR PALE, Red Capsule	\$20	\$1.65
B-SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC, Red Capsule ...	23	2.00
WATSON'S *** COGNAC, Gold Capsule	23	2.00
WATSON'S *** COGNAC, Gold Capsule	30	2.60
C-SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule	29	2.50
D-VERY FINE PALE OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold and White Capsule	35	3.00
BOUTELLEAU'S CHAM- PAGE LIQUEUR	40	3.50
E-FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY, Gold and White Capsule	41	3.50

MARIE BRIZARD & ROGER'S.

Per
Dox. Bottle.

FINE PALE COGNAC ...	\$20.80	\$1.80
S. O. F. V. O. ...	\$4.80	5.40
VERY FINE LIQUEUR COGNAC, 60 Years Old ...	100.00	8.50

Note—For Hongkong the above Prices will
be increased by the amount of duty payable
—\$7.50 Per Dozen.

A. S. WATSON & CO.
LIMITED,
ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

[25]

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ONLY communications relating to the news
column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Correspondents must forward their names and
addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of
good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on
one side of paper only.
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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 6TH, 1910.

In spite of the fact that Japanese moral
training has been held up for the admiration
of Western nations, in Japan itself there
would appear to be misgivings as to the
real, practical value of the ethical teaching
imparted in the schools. These misgivings
are no doubt partly due to the corruption
which recent revelations have shown to pre-
vail in commercial and other circles. When
members of the Diet—picked men, who are
supposed to represent the flower of the in-
tellect of the country—are sentenced to im-
prisonment for accepting bribes, there is
plainly something wrong in the state of
affairs. Nor does this corruption prevail
only in high places; every newspaper from
Japan contains news of some fresh scandal.
Now it is a clerk who has appropriated the
money of his firm; now a municipal corpora-
tion which has misused the public funds
entrusted to it. Now the directors of a great
company are shown to have made use of
their position to enrich themselves at the
expense of the shareholders; now a humble
postman is caught extracting money from
the letters which he has to deliver. In all coun-
tries there are, of course, men who yield to
temptation when it is put in their way, but
when a degree of corruption is revealed
which seriously hampers the progress and
prosperity of a country, it is plainly
necessary to open an inquiry as to
whether there is not some special cause for

such a state of affairs. The question of the
moral training in the schools has thus
become a matter of some importance, and
conferences have been held among the
educational authorities for the purpose of
ascertaining whether this moral training can
be improved. Unfortunately it does not
seem to have occurred to the authorities that
it may not be the method of moral training
which is at fault, but the moral code of
Japan itself—that is, that the Japanese
code of ethics, however suitable for feudal
times, may now be outworn. To under-
stand the principles which guide a Japanese
it is necessary to consider the position in
feudal times. Under the feudal régime
every person owed allegiance to a feudal
lord, whom he was bound to protect and
obey. The highest virtue was implicit
obedience to the feudal lord, who had power
of life and death. The lord's quarrel was
the retainer's quarrel; whether his lord was
right or wrong, just or unjust, it was the
duty of the retainer to fight for him. Thus
a complete dependence of will was established.
There was, however, one way of escape for
the retainer—a way by which he could
preserve his honour and family name. That
way was suicide. Any offence against
the feudal lord could be saved by this
method. No crime against others was of
too violent a nature to be unpardonable if
the perpetrator committed suicide. Assas-
sination was thus no crime if followed by
the suicide of the assassin; it became,
indeed, a virtue, and the assassin was held
up to reverence. The man who dared to
rebel against his feudal lord, however
righteous his cause, however just his com-
plaint, knew that his rebellion meant death.

Even the presentation of a petition was a
crime, and although the petition might be
granted, the petitioner had to pay the
penalty for his boldness. From one point
of view this merely meant that the offender
visited on himself the punishment for his
crime. But from the point of view of the
Japanese moral code it meant more than
this. The criminal punished by the law
remained a criminal; the criminal who
punished himself was raised to the rank of
a hero, whose memory was to be revered.
The criminal who committed suicide saved
the honour and name of his family, which
otherwise might be blotted out of existence.
To be executed was infamous; to be allowed
to commit suicide was the highest honour
possible. It is not surprising that although
the feudal régime has passed away it should
have left its traces on the thoughts
and feelings of the people. Even to-
day, in spite of some feeble opposi-
tion, the memories of political assas-
sins are revered and ceremonies are held
in their honour. The assassination of Ii
Kamon-no-kami in Tokyo in a blinding
snowstorm fifty years ago was perhaps as
cold-blooded a murder as has ever been
perpetrated. Yet to-day the memory of the
assassin is held in reverence. The attempt
on Count Okuma's life, in which Count
Okuma was severely injured, far from being
treated as a crime is to-day regarded as an
inspiring incident. Even Count Okuma
himself sees nothing grotesque in sending a
congratulatory message to a meeting called
to do honour to the memory of the would-
be assassin. The doctrine of salvation by
suicide, which is thus tacitly, if not actually,
preached, has far-reaching consequences.
From political offences it is easily extended
to civil offences. When the director of a
large corporation, having brought the
affairs of his company to ruin and bank-
rupted many innocent people, commits sui-
cide, a cry is at once raised that his conduct
is no longer open to criticism—that he has
condoned for his faults by his brave act.
The contention that the really brave course
would have been to face the consequences,
not to flee from them—to endeavour to
make amends, not to avoid responsibility in
the grave—is not appreciated. The actual
consequences of such a doctrine are easy to
see. The man who acts rightly for right-
eousness sake needs no stimulus; but the
man who acts rightly to retain the esteem
of the world must have his will power
weakened if he believes that in the end, no
matter what he does, he can purchase that
esteem by the sacrifice of his life. What
seem to be required are clearer views as to
the nature and results of crime, and the
teaching of a wider patriotism, which will
cover not only national but also civil life.

Lady May will be "At Home" at Mountain
Lodge at 4.30 p.m. on Fridays until further
notice.

The name of Mr. John A. Ofor has been
added to the list of authorised architects in
Hongkong.

It was expected that the Duke of Orleans, an
Austrian Prince of the Blood, who has been
travelling incognito in Japan, would visit Seoul
on his way home.

The health return for the week showed two
cases of plague, both Chinese (fatal), and one
case of enteric fever, British.

The railway operations being practically com-
pleted the reversion of Inspector S. Kelly to the
Sanitary Department is now being considered.

The valuation lists for the Colony for 1910-11
will be open for inspection at the Treasury for
twenty-one days, commencing to-day, 6th June.

The Phoenix Club have removed to their new
premises in King's Buildings, while the
premises which they have vacated have been
acquired by the Nippon Club.

Early on Saturday morning a motor sump
belonging to Mr. Jack A. Tai caught fire while
lying off the Douglas wharf. The vessel was
completely destroyed.

The following telegram, dated 4th June, has
been received by the Colonial Secretary from
H.B.M.'s Consul at Chetoo:—"Quarantine is
imposed on arrivals from Amoy and Swatow."

Mr. H. W. Kirby, of the International Bank-
ing Corporation, is being transferred on promo-
tion to the Singapore branch of the bank. He
will leave for his new field of labour shortly.

Before Mr. J. B. Wood at the Magistracy
on Saturday one Chinese charged another with
stealing a sum of \$300. After hearing the
evidence his Worship decided that there was no
case, and dismissed the defendant.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has been pleased to recognise, provisionally
and pending the receipt of His Majesty's
exequatur, Mr. Adao Maria de Lourdes Soares
as Consul for Bolivia in Hongkong.

Among the orders of the day for to-morrow's
meeting of the Sanitary Board is a minute by
the Head of the Department relative to the
sites in the Colonial Cemetery for use of
naval and military commissioned officers and
the civil servants.

The s.s. *Panama Maru*, newly built at the
Nagasaki Dock Yard for Osaka Shosen Kaisha's
Trans-Pacific service, left Yokohama on the
4th inst. on her maiden trip, and she is expected
to arrive here on the 21st June, after calling at
Kobe, Moji and Manila.

The annual prize distribution at the Kowloon
British School took place on Saturday morning.
Mr. E. A. Irving, the Director of Education,
presiding. An excellent musical programme
was gone through, and then the prizes were
presented. Lady May, who was among the
guests, was presented with a handsome bouquet.

The Japanese training cruisers *Asa* and *Soga*,
under the command of Rear-Admiral Ijichi,
which are expected to arrive here on the 7th
inst., have 180 cadets on board. The visitors
will be entertained here by their resident
countrymen, the Hongkong Jockey Club having
kindly placed the recreation at their disposal.

An ex-exco officer was proceeded against by
Chief Excise Officer Hoggarth before Mr. E.
R. Hallifax at the Magistracy on Saturday on a
charge of selling \$20 worth of prepared opium
without a permit. The charge was proved, and
the accused was ordered to pay a fine of \$500,
the alternative being three months' imprison-
ment.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has been pleased to appoint D. W. Trueman
to discharge the duties of Superintendent of
Imports and Exports under the Raw Opium
Ordinance No. 23 of 1903, the Sugar Convention
Ordinance No. 14 of 1904, and the Liquor
Ordinance No. 27 of 1909, until further notice,
with effect from 1st June.

Regulation was made by the Officer Adminis-
tering the Government-in-Council under Sec-
tion 20 sub-section 1 of the Liquor Licences
Ordinance, 1898 (Ordinance No. 8 of 1898),
on 2nd of June, to the effect that "No liquor
shall be sold or having been sold shall be drunk
upon any licensed premises except between the
hours of 6 a.m. and 12 midnight."

H.E. the Officer Administering the Govern-
ment has given his assent, in the name and on
behalf of His Majesty the King, to the following
Ordinances passed by the Legislative Council:—
Ordinance No. 9 of 1910.—An Ordinance to
amend the Pharmacy Ordinance, 1908. Ordi-
nance No. 10 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend
the Malicious Damage Ordinance, 1865. Ordi-
nance No. 11 of 1910.—An Ordinance to amend
the Opium Ordinance, 1909.

Returns of the average amounts of bank notes
in circulation and of specie in reserve in Hong-
kong during the month ended 31st May, 1910,
as certified by the managers of the respective
banks:

BANKS.	AVERAGE IN CIRCULATION.	SPECIE IN RESERVE.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 3,995,375	4,000,000	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 11,104,525	12,000,000	
National Bank of China, Limited	34,721	NIL
Total	15,134,621	16,000,000

According to a statement in the *Peking Daily
News*, "the South Manchurian Railway Com-
pany will build a chain of warehouses along the
line of railroad, with a view to attracting
business. One of the facilities extended to
shippers is that goods may be stored in these
warehouses simply on receiving the consent of
the station-master, who will issue a certificate
to that effect, while the consignor can also
mortgage his goods up to a certain amount to
the railway and still be free to ship them to any
point. The fee for warehousing is said to be
remarkably small. It is at the same time
realised that the backing of good banks is
essential to the permanent success of such a
scheme."

His Majesty the King has not been advised to
exercise his power of disallowance with respect
to the following Ordinances:—Ordinance No.
40 of 1900, entitled—An Ordinance to amend
the Law relating to Trade Marks. Ordinance
No. 1 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend
the Pension Ordinance, 1862. Ordinance No.
2 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to further
amend the Liquor Ordinance, 1909. Ordinance
No. 3 of 1910, entitled—An Ordinance to regu-
late the Law as to Oaths. Ordinance No. 4 of
1910, entitled—An Ordinance to amend the
Official Signatures Fees Ordinance, 1888.

SHAMSEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

At a meeting held on the 30th May there
were present: Messrs. H. F. Dent (Chairman),
L. N. Gilman, A. V. Hogg, Hon. Treasurer,
W. W. G. Ross, W. Vogler, Dr. Davidson and
the Secretary. The minutes of the last meet-
ing were read and confirmed.

Police.—A letter was read from Mr. J. N.
Inwood accepting the post of Assistant Superin-
tendant from 1st July on three months' probation,
and it was decided to pay his passage money
and freight on effects from Wanchow.

Sanitary Inspection.—Dr. Davidson's report
was laid before the meeting, and after discussion
the Secretary was directed to write to those
concerned.

Canal Waterworks Coy.—After a general
discussion as to the various points of the scheme,
the Chairman proposed, and Mr. Hogg seconded,
that the Company be written to informing them
that as the Council was now constituted they
would like to open up negotiations with the
Company again and see if they had anything
new to suggest.

The Secretary was instructed to send a
circular round to ratepayers asking them if
they were in favour of having the water brought
on the Concession with or without a foreign
engineer in charge.

Lot No. 52 B.A.T. Coy., Ltd.—Permission was
granted to Mr. C. B. Thomas, on behalf of Lam
Woo, to erect a match shed 140ft. by 20ft. in the
Central Avenue in front of lot in accordance
with a letter which the Secretary was directed
to write to him.

KULANGSU (AMOI) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council held at
the Board Room on the 17th May, 1910.—
Present: Messrs. W. Kruse (Chairman), J.
S. Fenwick, C. Lee, J. Menearies, L. I. Thomas,
K. Tansunahara, and C. Berkeley Mitchell
(Secretary).

1. The minutes of the last meeting are read
and confirmed.

2. A despatch is read from H.B.M.'s Consul
announcing the death of His Britannic Majesty
King Edward the Seventh.

3. A despatch is read from the American
Consul informing the Council that he has turned
over the Consulate to Mr. Charles F. Brissel.

4. The question of quarrying on the Island
is discussed, and a petition is read from Chinese
residents within the Settlement protesting
against such quarrying. Before taking any
definite action in the matter, the Council decides
to obtain from the Consular Body their opinion
as to whether the Council has the power under
existing regulations to stop quarrying.

5. A letter is read from the Rev. G. M.
Wales, Chairman of the 1903 Land Commission,
reporting the completion of the valuation of
certain properties in the island, and the Secretary
is directed to convey to Mr. Wales and his col-
leagues the Council's thanks for their courtesy
in undertaking the work.

6. A communication from Mr. B. G. Toun,
H.B.M.'s Consul, concerning a case of cruelty
to a bird is read, and the Capt. Supt. reports
that the perpetrator was arrested, convicted in
the Mixed Court, and sentenced to sixty blows.

7. The Capt. Supt. reports that the following
cases have been dealt with at the Mixed Court
since the last meeting:—Summons, Debt, 2;
constructing a wharf without the permission of
the Council and the Harbour Master, 1; blas-
pheming contrary to Municipal Orders, 2; Assault,
2; throwing rubbish into public drains, 5;
breach of agreement, 1; non-payment of assess-
ment, 6; non-payment of quarry licence fees
1; breach of Municipal Regulations (disobeying
the Council's orders), 1. Summary Arrests.—On suspicion
of being concerned in causing the death of a
woman, 1; breach of Opium Regulations, 7;
cruelty to a bird, 1; theft, 4; committing a
nuisance, 2; leaving his employ without giving
due notice, 1; using threats, 2.

FATAL LAMP ACCIDENT IN YOKOHAMA.

TERRIBLE DEATH OF FOREIGN LADY.

A terrible accident is reported from Yoko-
hama. As the result of a lamp being overturned
in her residence on the Bluff on the evening of
May 23rd, Miss Irvine was enveloped in flames.
In spite of the brave efforts of the lady's brother,
Mr. E. H. Irvine, to extinguish the flames, he
was unable to do so.

The lady ran out of the house into the road,
where two foreigners who were passing rushed to
her assistance and extinguished the flames.
Medical assistance was at once summoned, but
Miss Irvine, who was terribly burned, died early
next morning.

Mr. Irvine, who also sustained very severe
burns, was removed to the hospital.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Arctica* left
Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst. at 2.30
p.m., with the outward English Mail, and is
due here on the 8th inst. at about 6 p.m.

The T.K.K. str. *Musaka Maru* sailed from
Moji to this port on the 3rd inst. at 9 a.m.,
and is due to arrive here on or about 8th inst.

The C. & M. str. *Rubi* left Manila on the
4th inst., and is due here to-day at 4 p.m.

The O.S.K. str. *Seattle Maru* left Tacoma
for this port via Japan and Manila on the 28th
ult., and is expected to arrive here on or about
the 5th inst.

The I.G.M. str. *Golea*, which left here on the
3rd inst. at 5 a.m., arrived at Gains on the
4th inst. at 7 a.m.

TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
Copyright Ordinance, 1894.]

[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

KAISER RESTORED TO HEALTH.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The Kaiser has recommended sign-
ing public documents.

THE TURE.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The following is the result of the
Oaks, run at Epsom to-day:—

Rosedrop	1
Evolution	2
Perimello	3

FIGHTING IN FRENCH SENEGAL.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The French Governor of Upper
Senegal reports that Arab brigands
attacked a detachment of cavalry, and
desperate fighting ensued.

One hundred Arabs were killed and
40 wounded, while the French lost 9
killed and 19 wounded.

PRUSSIA'S CIVIL LIST.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Owing to the all-round increase in
the cost of commodities, the Prussian
Government are preparing a Bill pro-
viding for the raising of the Kaiser's
Civil List as King of Prussia to
approximately one million sterling.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT CHELSEA.

LONDON, June 3rd.
The death is reported of Viscount
Chelsea, the youthful heir of Earl
Cadogan. This is the fourth death that
has occurred in the Cadogan family
within two years.

CHINESE PRINCE AS AVIATOR.

LONDON, June 3rd.
Prince Tsai Tao while in Berlin
made an ascent in a military airship.

NEW FORM OF LOYAL TOAST.

LONDON, June 4th.
The King's Private Secretary
announces that the second loyal toast
at public functions should be, "The
Queen, Queen Alexandra, the Duke
of Cornwall, and other members of
the Royal Family."

TURKEY'S DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, June 4th.
It is reported from Constantinople
that the American scheme recently
approved by the Council of State
to construct railways in Asia Minor,
with mining rights in an area of
80,000 kilometres, has been referred
to the Ministry for Mines as the result
of the German protest. This is re-
garded as a serious setback.

BRITISH AERIAL PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 4th.
The British army airship "Beta"
accomplished the voyage from Farn-
borough (the Hampshire village 33
miles south-west of London) to London
in a stiff breeze and circled St. Paul's
at 2.15 a.m. It descended success-
fully at Farnborough at 3.30 a.m.

CRETAN AFFAIRS.

DANGEROUS SITUATION.
LONDON, June 4th.
The King of Greece recently visited
Paris, where he had a private inter-
view with President Fallieres.
Two of his Ministers also paid a
private visit to Rome.

Evidently their mission concerned
Crete. This question is becoming
a burning, almost a dangerous, one
among the Greeks. The Cretans
are determined not to abandon their
present ties and Turkey is equally
determined on maintaining her
position.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRAYING FOR RAIN.
[THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—May I be permitted to say a few words
in reply to "Logio's" illogical letter which ap-
peared in your columns of June 3rd? I
am surprised that anyone who talks of scientific
datum and obvious facts should make such a
mistake as to air his suggestive, atheistical, anti-
Christian ideas before a community which owes
its present standing in the eyes of the world to
the influence of Christianity. "Logio" seems
to know something of the origin of the universe;
perhaps he can also tell us something of the
origin of life? Perhaps he can define life?

I wonder if "Logio" could be stranded
in a vast desert, hundreds of miles from the
nearest habitation, without any means of subsis-
tence, without even a drink, dying for a cup of
water, would then consider the origin of the
universe and the working of nature in general?
Or would he lift up his voice in one last despair-
ing cry—"God, God, water; give me water?"
Or would he consider it waste of time?

I wonder what "Logio" would think of a pro-
fessing Christian who denied the authorities
of the Book from which he obtained the basis of
his belief?

I notice that rain is falling fast to-day. No
doubt "Logio" will reply—"A coincidence,
merely a coincidence." Possibly so, but very
remarkable. Let "Logio" weigh well the
fundamental teachings of Christianity, compare
them with the scientific data and obvious facts
with which, I presume, he is acquainted, and
then decide whether or not it is absurd to pray
for rain.—Yours faithfully,
SENSE.

"COLD PUNCH."

June 6th, 1910.
Mr. Punch is reported to have heard the Hon.
Mr. Murray Stewart and Sir Henry May in
deep converse on public affairs. As he
recollects, the tenor of the conversation was as
follows:—

Hon. Mr. M. S.—"D'you recollect those what
d'you call it I was alluding to last time we
met?"
Sir H. May—"Them coolie winter gardens
on the what's the name?"
Hon. Mr. S.—"Ah!"

Sir H. May—"What about 'em?"
Hon. Mr. S.—"They'll 'ave to come down.
Spill the 'ole bloomin' show, they do. Think
someone arter get it in the neck, I don't think."
Sir Henry May—"Really!"
Hon. Mr. M. S.—"Yus, everyone's torkin'
about 'em. Aven't you 'eard them?"

Sir H. May—"I did 'ear somebudy, but no
details afore now; suppose we let someone build
somebudy or other in front of 'em to 'ide 'em."
Hon. Mr. M. S.—"Not ar! If we're goin'
to 'ave anybudy in front, let's 'ave one of those
thingmebobs what they keep stuffed lizards and
mammies in. No bloomin' office for me—build
'em much too quick—besides it would spoil our
view from the Pub. Let the Authorities do it,
I say. No building them for twenty years."

Sir H. May—"Yus, what you say is or rite
in a wye, but the Authorities aint got no spon-
dulate; besides, I dunno what you're aggrovin' at.
Wouldn't somebudy or other built by somebudy
or other 'elp to keep the sun off the Pub?"
Hon. Mr. M. S.—"Oo wants to keep the
sun off? The Public must 'ave their thirst,
that's what the Pub's for."

[Sir H. May moves off muttering something
about licences.]

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ENGLISHMEN.

A correspondent in Winnipeg signing him-
self "Englishman" has sent *The Times* two
cuttings from the *Manitoba Free Press* of March
23 and 29. The first is an advertisement for a
steno-grapher and book-keeper, in which appears
the sentence "No Englishman need apply."
The second is a short leading article
which appeared on the following day, and which
reads as follows:—

"The advertisement 'No Englishman Need
Apply' is popularly supposed, in certain
quarters, to be a standing feature in west-
ern newspapers. In point of fact it
appears so infrequently as to be a rarity.
This is due mainly to the fact that there are
very few advertisers who would think of putting
their name to a silly, brutal announcement of
this nature; and in any case there is probably
not a newspaper in the West which would insert
such an advertisement if tendered, (except by
oversight or misadventure. It is, therefore,
regrettable that an advertisement of this highly
objectionable character, which reached the office
from a western point by the late night mail,
should have found its way by inadvertence
into yesterday's *Free Press*. The 'reflec-
tion' upon 'our entire people made' by
advertisements of this character is wholly
unwarranted. There are tens of thousands
of capable, prosperous Englishmen in Western
Canada who are a credit to the land from which
they hail and are respected by their fellow-
residents here; and this country will welcome
all the immigration from England to reach
Canada under the existing regulations which
has set the lives of the do-wells of the class known
to the West, who are responsible for any anti-
English feeling that may exist. But it is cruel
and cowardly to make the defenceless of the
incompetent—a trifling proportion of the
whole English immigration—the occasion for
insulting all our English settlers."

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Who talks now of scarcity of water? Those who remained optimistic through the last dry days are justified. The Director of Public Works must have worn the glad smile on Thursday.

One effect of the rain was to bring the jelly fish into greater prominence, and bathers have had an exciting time dodging them.

Although Friday was a *dies non*, it was nevertheless the King's birthday, and nearly every European firm in the Colony observed the time-honoured custom of "shutting up shop." But one institution, run by Government servants, was open as usual. I wonder why?

I was glad to see the Hon. Mr. Osborne ask the questions he did with regard to the extension of bathing facilities in Hongkong. Some two years ago I made a similar suggestion in this column, pointing out that the foreshore, east and west, could be cleared of the interfering rocks at very little cost, and excellent bathing grounds would be placed at the disposal of the large section who cannot find the time to go off with the usual launch parties. It is to be hoped now that the subject has been revived that it will not be overlooked again.

"The finest site in the Colony" continues to impress the Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart as a subject of debate. His criticism of the Government was brilliant—but useless. I can say this with impunity, as I cannot claim to be one of the quidnuncs.

Probably if the local Press had echoed Mr. Murray Stewart in chorus they might have received some expression of appreciation from the lion gentleman. They might then have been intelligently conducted journals. But they were so misguided as to disapprove of his course of action, and of course their conduct left much to be desired.

I have been shown a letter addressed to the editor of this journal from a German business man who asks for a copy of the paper to be sent to his private domicile, as "I will read your paper in peace." What a picture of the happy home this suggests. Quiet home in the suburbs of the capital, nice garden, pipe of tobacco, perhaps a glass of lager, and all the news of the Far East.

Hongkong must be a very doggy place, according to the report of the Captain Superintendent of Police, as many as 20,702 dogs being licensed last year, and if the number unlicensed be taken into account this must give an average of nearly one dog to every unit of our population.

The advance of aviation has been noteworthy of late. The first two to fly across the English Channel were Frenchmen, but their records have been surpassed by an Englishman, who not only made the double journey without alighting, but circled over a French village for ten minutes. Aerial triumphs are likely to be the order of the day for some time to come.

The following story is instructive as to life in the Philippines:—"Say, Pedro, before the American occupation you worked with the Spaniards as a 'boy' and got only six dollars a month and had to work very hard. Now, I give you twenty-five pesos a month and you do very little work; how's this?" "Oh! Master, the Spaniards were our 'superiores.' You and I are equal. I am your little brown brother!"

The kowtow, which was the cause of more than one war, because China by insisting upon that prostration being performed by Europeans showed that she treated the "outer barbarians" as inferiors, is apparently losing its hold on the official mind. We learn that the Throne has been recommended to abolish the kowtow in Chinese etiquette except on State ceremonial, and while official opinion is divided as to whether the change should take place at once or gradually it is satisfactory to note that little opposition to the proposal itself is raised. The reform is perhaps simple, but it is typical of much. It shows the operation, slow but yet perceptible, of the tendency to depart from the traditions in which the Empire has wrapped itself and secluded itself from the world. The great Empire is beginning to feel young life stirring within, but as yet it is little things mostly which point to the change.

In this connection it is interesting to note that an edict has been issued sanctioning another significant departure from "old custom." In future all Manchu and Chinese civil and military officials are to speak of themselves uniformly as "Ministers" and not as "slaves" when memorialising the Throne. A precedent for this regulation is found in an old edict which laid down that the word "slave" meant "servant" which in its turn meant "minister," these being synonymous terms; and which ordered all Ministers to refer to themselves uniformly as "Ministers" when subscribing joint memorials on public affairs. In following that precedent, the present edict observes that "especially at this present juncture of constitutional reforms, it is advisable to dispel prejudices and remove distinctions." The change may seem small, but it undoubtedly means more to the Celestial than to the Western mind.

The sign "S" is familiar to all of us, but not until the other day did I discover its derivation. In the old Spanish and Portuguese trading days in the Far East and the Spanish Indies the chief form of currency was the Piece of Eight famous in buccannery stories. This piece of money was signified for convenience by the figure 8 with two perpendicular lines drawn through it, and that is precisely the present form of the symbol. In course of time the dollar became the chief medium of exchange, but the old established sign never changed, and the dollar sign of to-day is simply the emblem for a golden Piece of Eight with the figure 8 drawn rather loosely, as doubtless it first was for convenience.

ROBERT RANDOM.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday, June 4th.

IN PROBATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. W. REES DAVIES (ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHINESE ADMINISTRATION ACTION.

His Honour the Chief Justice delivered his reserved decision in the record case commonly known as the Chinese administration action. The hearing of this trial lasted fifty-four days, a record in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, and the sum involved is something like \$1,000,000. The plaintiff is Li Chok Hing, a gentleman residing at 92, Des Vaux Road West, and the defendant is Li Pui Choi, with several aliases. The plaintiff claims for an account of the monies belonging to the estate of Li Kin Choi, deceased, which had been used by the defendant in his business, and an account of the profits which had been made by the defendant from this money.

Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., Hon. Dr. Ho Kai and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring (of Messrs. Goldring, Barlow & Morrell), appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. M. W. Slade, K.C., and Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. A. Holbrow (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker & Deacon), represented the defendant.

The particulars of claim stated that plaintiff, who had been granted administration of the estate of one Li Kin Choi and attorney for Fong Li Shi, the daughter and next-of-kin of deceased, asked for an account of the monies which defendant had taken from the estate of the deceased Li Pui Choi and invested in various business concerns and of the profits which accrued. Defendant, however, denied that the deceased left any estate. As a matter of fact, he averred Li Pui Choi died insolvent and was indebted to the defendant to the extent of \$200,000 and to other creditors for nearly as much. Defendant out of his own monies paid the expenses of his funeral, besides making a monthly allowance to the family.

His Lordship, in a judgment which took nearly two hours to deliver, dealt at length with the facts in the case and quoted numerous authorities in support of the decision at which he had arrived. After dealing with the evidence and referring to the loose drafting of Chinese documents he stated that the hearing of the case had assumed abnormal length, and whilst the details were in many cases complex and the conflict of evidence, to use a mild expression, very marked, there was unfortunately much time taken up in discussion as to the translation placed by the respective parties on numerous entries in documents, books of accounts and balance sheets, and he suggested that if it should again fall to the lot of a Judge here to try a case of over 50 days' duration, that it would be extremely desirable, he might add, necessary, that as far as possible all translations to be used at the trial should be agreed upon prior to the hearing of the action, or, failing agreement, the direction of the Court should be taken in regard to them. Commenting on the portion of the case which resulted in judgment for the defendant, his Lordship stated that it disclosed facts which cast serious and he believed in one instance well-founded suspicions against the bona fides of the defendant, and he thought it was a case in which the Court should exercise special discretion as to costs.

His Lordship gave judgment for plaintiff for an account on the *Man Sing Tong* issue, with the general costs of the action except in so far as they had been increased by the *Wing Sing Tong* issue; and judgment for the defendant on the *Wing Sing Tong* issue, defendant to bear all his own costs.

Mr. Potter asked that judgment be entered for his client.

Mr. Slade applied for a stay of execution, pending appeal.

His Lordship granted this on the usual terms.

TIBETAN REMINISCENCES.

Sir Francis Younghusband gave some interesting reminiscences of his Mission to Lhasa during a discussion on a paper by Mr. J. Claude White on "The Arts and Crafts of Tibet" at the Society of Arts House in John Street, Adelphi, on the 21st April. He was fortunate enough, he said, to have Mr. White as a colleague on that Mission, and probably he would say that the present result of his life's work lay in the "kingdom of Bhutan within our sphere of influence." The Government of India authorised them to enter into communication with the Bhutanese, and as a result the Tongpa Penlop came into their camp. He was not present when he arrived, but when he did see him he realised that Mr. White must have established a thoroughly friendly footing with him, because he was wearing Mr. White's hat. That might appear a small matter, but he realised its political significance, because the hat among those people was looked upon as a sign of authority and nationality. Moreover, the Tongpa Penlop's own hat was a remarkably magnificent one, and as he had given it up for Mr. White's wide-brimmed hat he thought there must be something in it. The Tongpa Penlop, when told of the difficulty they had in getting into communication with the Tibetans, became so interested in the matter that he said he would accompany them to Lhasa, and he was very useful in acting as a "go-between," and in making suggestions for dealing with little difficulties. But for him, he considered, they would not have got such a satisfactory settlement at Lhasa. At the conclusion of the Mission the Government of India invested him with the K. C. I. E. and Mr. White was sent into Bhutan to invest him with the Order. The Tongpa Penlop was now Sir Ugyen Wang-Chuk, Maharajah of Bhutan, and as a result of Mr. White's visit to the country we now had it within our sphere of influence, very greatly to the benefit both of ourselves and the Bhutanese.

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SCOTIA AND ANTARCTICA.

An important and extremely interesting lecture given by Dr. W. S. Bruce at a crowded meeting of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society at Edinburgh last month, in which the famous Scotch explorer entered very fully into the plans of his forthcoming Antarctic expedition. It is not generally recognised how much work has been done by Scotchmen in Polar research, so that Dr. Bruce's summary of the work done by his fellow countrymen, beginning with Captain Weddell from whom the Weddell Sea is named, in 1823 down to the "Challenger" expedition will serve a useful purpose. To quote from an admirable account of the lecture in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*: "Weddell succeeded in attaining a higher latitude than his predecessor Cook to the south of the South Atlantic, and no one since his day in that latitude had attained a higher latitude. He was particularly fortunate in having here an open sea practically free of pack ice, which had not been experienced by subsequent explorers, among whom were Bellings and Biscoe, Moore and Ross, as well as the Scotch. Another prominent Scotchman associated with Antarctic exploration was Sir James Clark Ross of the 'Erebus' and 'Terror,' who during the years 1839-1843 did an amount of solid work that had been unequalled by any subsequent expedition. Ross, in spite of certain erroneous conclusions, due to imperfect apparatus, was the first to make a map of the coast of the Antarctic continent, and his discovery of the 'Foul Bay' regions. Along with Sir James Clark Ross was another, who, though an Englishman, was at least a Scottish graduate, namely, Sir Joseph Hooker, a graduate of the Glasgow University. Sir Joseph Hooker's work was of a world-wide reputation, and it was interesting to note that this veteran of ninety-three years of age is to-day the only survivor of Sir James Clark Ross's expedition in 1839. Hooker still takes a lively interest in all the recent Polar expeditions, and he has taken part during the last eighteen years in the 'Challenger' expedition, closely associated with Scotland, witness the names of Sir Wyville Thomson, Sir John Murray, and Mr. J. Y. Buchanan."

Incidentally Dr. Bruce took occasion to deprecate any idea of a "Polar steppes" and declared that he did not intend to enter into competition with any other expedition in a race to the Pole. In short, so far as he is concerned, there is to be nothing in the nature of a Polar "steppes" or "steppes."

The plans of the "Second Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1911)" may now be said to have reached a final stage. The cost is estimated to be about £50,000.

"It is intended that the Expedition shall leave Scotland in May, 1911, reaching Buenos Ayres about June 20th. Calling en route at the Sandwich Islands, the Expedition will steer for Cape Horn, where winter quarters will be established. Here ten or twelve members will be landed and a house erected, the ship proceeding to Melbourne for the winter."

"In the spring the ship will sail, not to Coats Land but direct to McMurdo Strait, Victoria Land, in order to send a sledge party southward with supplies for another party, consisting of three members, which under his leadership will be crossing over the Antarctic continent by way of the South Pole to Coats Land. The remainder of the party landed at Cape Horn will remain there for the purpose of taking meteorological observations and exploring the coast east and west of the winter quarters. The meeting of the trans-continental party and the relief party will likely be in the vicinity of the Beardmore Glacier. The combined parties will then return to the ship and sail for New Zealand. The Scotch Expedition will not make any special investigations in the region of McMurdo Strait, because the British expedition, which was sent there in 1909, Captain R. F. Scott, R.N., has chosen this region as his special sphere of work."

"From New Zealand the ship will proceed across the Pacific Ocean to Magellan Straits or the Falklands, and carry on such oceanographical research as is possible in as high a southern latitude as the winter season will permit. In the spring the expedition will proceed southward in the Weddell Sea to relieve the wintering party, which will now have spent two years there."

"UNDER WHICH KING?" The vexed question of the ownership of the South Orkney Islands, which has recently cropped up, is remotely connected with Dr. Bruce's last Antarctic Expedition. When he called in the "Scotia" in 1903, at Laurie Island, one of the South Orkneys, he established a meteorological station there, which owing to lack of funds, he had to hand over to the Argentine Government, who in January, 1904, took formal possession of the station. Up to January, 1906, this island, with others of the group, had been a kind of No Man's Land, but in this month they were formally annexed to the British Empire by proclamation of the Governor of the Falkland Islands. It is strange to find that, apparently, not only the general public, but the Argentine Press, were for nearly a year unaware of this annexation by the British Crown, and only learnt it through the *Journal of the Italian Geographical Society*, which happened to carry a reprint of the decree. The Argentine Government, who had been doing their work on the meteorological station, have been ignored so cavalierly, after carrying on for several years a work not only of great scientific value, but of benefit to the whole world. It is difficult to understand the motive for annexing these barren and glacier-covered islands, which can never be effectively occupied, as they are hemmed in by pack ice from seven to nine months each year.

THEFTS FROM THE DEAD.

A stoker at a crematorium in Kanagawa named Miyakichi Kimo, aged 66, was arrested on the 16th Dec. on the charge of having stolen kimonos and other goods from two coffins deposited at the crematorium to be burnt. The stoker was disclosed from the fact that a son of a man named Kishiyama, of Kanagawa, died and was cremated on the 20th ultimo, when a sword was put in the coffin, as the boy was very fond of playing with swords. On the day following the cremation, reports the *Japan Herald*, the same sword was found at a second-hand dealer's shop in Kanagawa. The police authorities heard of the matter, and after investigation arrested the stoker. According to his confession, the offence for which he has been committing the offence for a long time ago and was of a very simple nature. When a coffin was placed in the crematorium he would ignore some wood near the coffin, but fanned the flames so as to prevent ignition of the coffin. As soon as the fuel commenced to emit crackling noises, he would tell the bereaved family and others that the fire had already taken hold of the body. After the mourners had dispersed he would cover the coffin with rags, making to extinguish the flames, and after stealing all apparel and other articles in it, he would return to his home.

The articles stolen were reported or sold to second-hand dealers. It is pointed out that the number of coffins from which the man had abstracted articles amount to 9,000.

NEW METHOD OF CRICKET SCORING.

Despite the very wide divergence of opinion that exists, the M.C.C. have decided to adopt the new method of scoring for the county cricket championship which Lancashire have been advocating, and the new method came into force with this season. Hitherto, in reckoning the results of the campaign, drawn matches and those lost have been deducted from the number of wins, but draws and lost games are to be ignored and only "wins" are to count. As has been pointed out, grave injustice may be done to counties under the new scheme, and the experience of the present season may convince the powers that be that very often much merit attaches to a drawn game and that it is unsafe to disregard it when calculating the position of the counties at the end of the tournament. At the moment the supporters of the new scheme claim that the M.C.C. in adopting it has done an immense service to the cause of County Cricket. It may be, as they urge, that some of the counties have a great deal to lose, but the new scheme will play a great deal more for the draw and too little for the win, and one result of that has been a falling off of interest in the doings of those counties. Kent, Hampshire and Somerset have been striking exceptions to prove the rule, but for instance, while every cricketer must take a warm interest in Sussex, it has been impossible of late years to take any of its matches, and wins so few, or to approve of the comparatively high position it holds in the championship table which its somewhat negative achievements have secured. The same thing may be said of several of the other counties. If only the new rules will not act as an incentive for them to go all out for a win, then the game must gain in its attraction for the public and the financial position of the counties should be strengthened in consequence. Admitting that there is much to be said in favour of Lancashire's proposal, there is much to be said against it, and the wisest thing to be done in the circumstances is to give it a trial, for we should be wiser after the event. Anyhow the new rules should smarten up the game in more counties than one and bring them nearer to the stirring spirit which has made the cricket of the Kent eleven not only the best but the pleasantest to watch in the whole country.

A PLETHORIC MONEY MARKET.

Since February last, notes the *Tiji Shimpoo*, the Government has carried out the redemption of £100 million of cash in the money market. It is further contemplated to bring a portion of the proceeds of the foreign loan recently raised in Paris to Japan and apply it towards the third conversion of domestic loans. The exact amount of cash redemption is not known, but it would not be far from the mark to put it at 60 to 70 million yen. In addition to this, the refunding of Exchequer bills to the amount of 30 millions falls due within the current fiscal year. Altogether something like 200 million yen of money is to be unloaded on the market in the course of a few months. The money market has been suffering from a plethora of funds for some time past, and there is no manner of doubt that a further reinforcement of a large amount of surplus cash at this juncture will accentuate the difficulties of the situation. What seems inexplicable is that a large part of this surplus money forms the proceeds of a loan raised abroad. In the existing circumstances, not only is the supply of more money quite unnecessary, but it is harmful. For this reason the wisdom of the government in having recourse to foreign loans at such a time is open to grave doubt.

As a matter of fact, continues the *Tokyo Journal*, the market is literally loaded with more money than it can possibly digest. This state of affairs will result in forcing up the price of commodities and encouraging an increase of imports, and that capital will flow out of the country again without having brought it any benefit. Another result of a superabundance of money will be the encouragement of an industrial mania and the promotion of wild-cat schemes which will plunge economic circles into a perilous confusion. As a means of relieving the situation it might be suggested that a railway loan be issued with a view to absorbing the idle funds on the market on one hand and to accelerating the development of the railways on the other. This, however, is not possible for the present, and only the Government declared its intention of refraining from issuing any new loans in the near future, but the success of a 4 per cent. loan is not at all certain. Because of the initial mistake committed by the Government in its financial policy, the Government as well as the people are obliged to look on with folded arms while things take their own course.

THE ANNEXATION OF KOREA.

None can gainsay the fact that the annexation of Korea will place sooner or later, says the *Edinburgh Times*, what the Japanese have adopted the policy of establishing the Residency-General. He must have had in view the ultimate annexation that is bound to take place. It was no doubt with him only a question of time. If by a legal process Korea is not annexed to Japan from sheer necessity, such will take place ultimately because it is evident that the Japanese will predominate in the island of Korea. The course of time. The Residency-General has given rise to all sorts of rumours, and it is probable that his resignation will finally take place. While Japan's main policy regarding Korea may not change in any way because of the successor to Viscount Sone, the general tendency is that in Korea a military power will dominate so that annexation may be quickened and realised sooner than is expected. If we mean by the government of the country an organ which is intended to take care of the happiness and well-being of the people, it must be recognized that Japan is doing her full duty in this respect in Korea, continues the writer.

As the most influential London paper states, since Japan undertook to govern Korea the people are much better treated and enjoy various advantages which were not even dreamed of by the people when they were under the Korean régime. When annexation takes place it will be a step in advance for the interests of the Korean people. These enlightened people are now brought in the path of civilisation and form a part of the rising country in the extreme Orient. No joy could be greater for these Koreans than that they have been taken up right in the path of the civilized march. It hardly requires any endorsement on our side that none would raise any objection to such an advantageous step, but there should be some who, owing to the want of proper information, should be led to commit errors we write these few words by way of showing the foreign public that the time of the annexation of Korea will arrive sooner or later. Although the resignation of Viscount Sone is still a rumour, we know not when it may take effect and become an actuality.

KING GEORGE V.

PERSONAL GLEANINGS AT THE KING.

Australian says the *Sydney Morning Herald*, found in George V. not the distant, ceremonious punctiliousness which they almost expected in a monarch, but a quiet, modest gentleman, who rather disliked public occasions, and was never seen at his best when circumstances made it necessary to stand upon ceremony. The difference between the Duke of York when posing among the towns, and the Duke as he appeared at his ease in those quiet informal private gatherings which he obviously enjoyed better than any other part of his task, was a matter which especially struck those whose privilege it was to accompany him.

A NEW SPORT.

Whilst in New South Wales the present King smothered a short interval from the serious business of the tour for a shooting expedition to Bommal station, near Condonville. The country was not looking at all well at the time, the season being very dry and the game scarce. This did not prevent the Prince from enjoying himself if the following story is true:—It is said that during the stay at Bommal it was arranged that the Prince should go out to shoot at a swamp some distance out on the run. When the morning arrived the mounted troopers and the rest of the retinue that accompanied the Prince on his travels, turned out in full force, prepared to proceed at proper intervals before him, or behind him, or beside him, and escort him to the ground.

However, the Prince did not look as if he related the prospect of a procession through the bush that day.

"I don't think we need all these with us, do we?" he is reported to have remarked. "I think we would rather go by ourselves—just myself and Lord Hopetoun."

His host of course assented. "I'll just send a guide with you to show you where the place is," he said.

He picked out for a guide a particularly trustworthy station hand named Bill—a good rider and a man who could be trusted to follow out instructions precisely. Bill was given a good horse and sent off with minute instructions. "You don't want to get mixed up with them," said his instructor. "They may be to be alone—they've got things to talk about. Now, you know, you just keep about 200 yards ahead of them, and if they stop you'll keep an eye on them, and you can stop, too. You'll be able to fix it up all right, I know."

So they started. They got a little way, when Lord Hopetoun wanted to catch Bill to ask him some question about the lie of the country, so he and the prince spurred up their horses to overtake him.

Bill saw it at once, and he quickened, too; they dug their spurs in deeper, and the watchful Bill immediately quickened still further, preserving his 200 yards distance as strictly as a battleship. When they started to gallop Bill galloped, too.

At last they appeared to grasp the situation. They came back within a bird or even a rabbit. Instead of shooting they had spent a very lively half-day chasing Bill. He arrived back at the homestead exactly 200 yards ahead.

THE "BARON."

Several other incidents are told of this holiday in the bush. A gentleman belonging to that district was driving into Condonville, when he saw a very important-looking well-dressed individual walking along the road. Knowing that the Duke's party was at Bommal, he thought this must be some personage of position—a baron, at least. On catching him up he asked him if he would like a lift, and picking him up into the trap drove him on his way. The stranger appeared very pleased, and his host was exceedingly polite—never addressing him as anything less than "sir," interspersed with an occasional "my lord."

At the end of the journey the stranger thanked him, and his entertainer went to the trouble to find out whom this distinguished gentleman might be. It was one of the royal servants.

"WHICH IS THE DUKE?"

The Duke himself was, of course, the centre of interest for the country people. On one occasion the present King of England was standing with a group of his suite, when a local headcase came up to Lord Hopetoun across the road.

"I say, mister," he said, "which is the bloomin' duke?"

Lord Hopetoun pointed to the King in the group opposite. "You see that fellow there?" he said. "That's the bloomin' duke!"

Whilst the Duke was in Victoria he went to Sale, Gippsland, on a shooting party, the party of Mr. Pearson, M.L.C. On the way from the station the "black King" Bill of Gippsland came down wearing a copper plate which was his full insignia, on his breast, and the remnants of his robe around him. They came down on to the road, and, as the drags came by, gave the present King of England an imitation corroboree, and along boomerangs, and coo-cooed for him. The Duke threw King Billy a tribute, which he has treasured ever since.

THE KING AND THE CAMERA.

At this semi-shooting party, a photographer, in defiance of all the arrangements which were most strictly laid down beforehand, took his camera, and pursued the Duke into the firing line. The Duke, when he saw him, instead of being offended, went up to him smilingly. "I've been more photographed since I came to Australia," he said, "than I ever was before in my life."

He posed for a succession of photographs, which turned out splendidly, and are now in the State Parliament House in Victoria.

THE KING'S ADVISERS.

During the Australian tour it was especially noticed how much the present King trusted to the advice of Lord Wenlock, and after him, to that of Sir George East, a short, sturdy, unaffected, commonsensical, little Englishman, formerly a sailor, who was his greatest friend. Both of these gentlemen were without any sort of "side" or affectation, and they made a very excellent impression on everyone they met. It was the young Duke of Roxburgh and one or two of the younger and more brilliant members of the suite to whom Australians found it a little harder to be on easy terms. But the chief and closest advisers of the King, the sort of companion whom he chose then, and presumably will choose still, were of the sort that appealed to Australians more direct than very many English visitors have done. Lord Wenlock, Sir George East, the present King, and perhaps, more than any, the present Queen, showed a genuine interest in the people, and with whom they came into close personal contact, especially on unofficial occasions, as entirely natural, easy-mannered, pleasant and unaffected.

THE KING'S SPEECHES.

The tenor of all the speeches made by George V. during his last visit to Australia, and, perhaps, more than any, the great speech made by him on his return to London, at the Guild Hall, made a considerable impression. They were carefully prepared, as will probably be his speech during his reign, and were invariably worth listening to.

At the same time it is known that the King is not naturally a facile speaker. It is an art that he has acquired only after the taking of a great amount of pains. "Intellectually," writes an American reviewer, "intellectually he is a typical American." He has never quite found his platform legs. To do him justice he has no desire to find them; he would far rather be on the quaterdeck. Fifteen years at sea are not a good preparation for this kind of work. Very possibly the English public would prefer not to have it otherwise.

A WOMAN IN CHINA.

In her interesting publication "China as I saw it," Mrs. A. S. Roe writes her impressions of the Empire. She confesses that, though she never acquired a taste for the flavour of squashed larders and mouse-traps, my interest in the people themselves has increased steadily. She overcame her aversion on the larger issues, and frivolously likes the awakening of China, not so many years ago supposed to be a moribund nation, to the case of Mother Hubbard's dog:—

They went out to buy him a coffin. And when they came back they found him laughing.

But it is not for its politics that one will read this book, but for its vivid and humorous pictures of things seen. The writer has a true woman's gift of keen observation and vivid narration, and if she is a globe-trotter, she has that audacious person's advantage in bringing the most alien to any that the world can show. She also took her twisting seriously, and even learned a certain amount of Chinese, enough to sign her name in the vernacular and to give us a free translation of the mysterious sentence: "Chi chi chi chi, chi chi chi, chi chi chi chi." It may be conceded that she learned under difficulties:—

Our first teacher was old and decrepit, and availed in a blue gown with sleeves so long that his hands were invisible. His method of teaching reminded one of a gramophone. At the beginning of a certain Chinese primer there is a list of useful words commencing with "O, N, T," and ending with "Bing-Ding." Our little man hebbled to his seat, bowed and started declaiming in a loud, sonorous voice the list of words from "O, N, T," to "Bing-Ding," and having got to the end, began a sin at the beginning. He never once stopped or allowed us to interrupt in any way whatever. We might repeat the words after him if we liked or remain silent. Our proceedings were of absolutely no consequence to him. He would not have minded our mechanical way, and must have patiently until the machinery ran down. This did not happen, alas! until the end of an hour. We had engaged him for an hour, and seeing by the clock that time was up, he rose suddenly, bowed profoundly, and hobbled out of the room.

The knowledge of the language was useful, among other places, at the Temple of Ten Thousand Gods in Nankin. There the voyagers found a young Buddhist priest, "with an intellectual face," who inquired where the strangers had come from:—

"Our unworthy kingdom is England," we answered.

"Ah, is that so? And the idols, too, come from England?" he said, in the tone of one who would pay a compliment.

If Birmingham conforms to the wishes of its priestly customers, it will transmit the images in sections:—

I was told an interesting fact the other day with reference to idols. When a new one is made it is sent to the temple for which it is intended, complete in every detail save one—it has no eyes! and until these are added it is a thing of naught. Just as soon, however, as the eyes have been put in, the living spirit of the being supposed to be represented by the idol enters its possession. Once in my life, and only once, I saw a man in a room, a metal made up of the material of an interior organ—heart, kidneys, lungs, &c. These were all shaken up together with a living fly, and as the fly suffers martyrdom, its life passes into the pendant and becomes an idol's soul!

China is, of course, ridden by hosts of demons; but, luckily, they always fly straight, and so can be outwitted by the ingenious. That is why the inner gates of a city are always at an abrupt angle to the outer ones. That was why the author, after paying a call, would find the family altar ablaze with candles and incense on the way out—this as a measure of protection against any evil influence which might have been left behind. "Perhaps that is why the Chinese smile at the sight of a coffin or the mention of death—with infant to mislead the spirits."

The Chinese dietary is invariably trying to the stranger; and though Mrs. Roe was not squeamish—once, when she found rats running over her bed, she "pulled a shawl over her head and fell asleep again"—there were some dainties she dared not sample:—

At either end of the table a couple of rice basins were placed, and these basins were seen to move and again rather suspiciously, and when the last course of a very elaborate dinner was over, the basins were taken away at a given signal, and for one brief moment the table swarmed with tiny live crabs scuttling in every direction. It was only for a moment, however. With more speed than dignity, the chop-sticks of the epicures arrested the hurried flight of the escaped prey, and, dipping the unhappy creatures into the inevitable sweet sauce, raised them in a state of let us hope quiescence—to their epicurean mouths.

A DANGER IN RUBBER.

Says the *Strait Times*:—"A mere handful of men have control of the rubber business, and they can influence the produce and the share markets almost as they please if they care to lay their heads together. It is a bad system, and a dangerous one, and it is deplorable that a man like Sir William Hood Treacher, who is an excellent public servant, drawing a quite substantial pension, should stand at the very top of the list of offenders against good policy and good taste. It cannot be that the number of men fit for such positions is so small, nor can it be that promoters honestly think that a man with twenty-five other companies to look after can give them much of his time or knowledge. He is paid simply for the use of his title, and the name of Treacher, with its splendid record, is held out as a bait for the ignorant and the unwary. When such a man takes a prominent part in launching a company after the manner of Pongat it is time to protest. There was a time when Sir William Hood Treacher helped the rubber industry by the interest he took in it, but of late he was merely degrading a public reputation by displaying an excess of private greed. No man can serve twenty-five companies adequately and faithfully. If he can, directness is a hollow force."

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One of the most valuable foods known to the Medical Profession.—"The Lancet" describes it as "Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

Benger's Food is distinguished from the others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed.

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Infinitely superior to Meat Extract
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BOVRIL is supplied to the British
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the
Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion,
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The Physician's
Cure for Gout,
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Safest and most
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Regular Use.

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MAGNESIA

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WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU
its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation
to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you
cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Root and Malt
is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD
that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina.
Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

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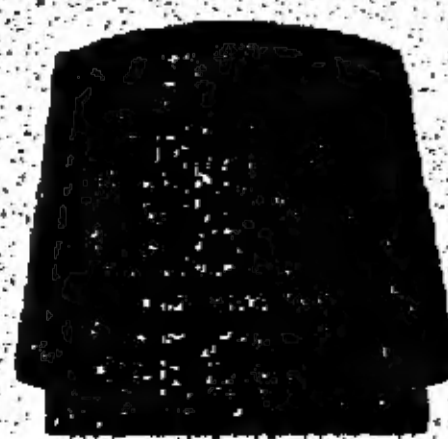
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THE SOLAR ECLIPSE

HOBART IN DARKNESS.

For once in a way Hobart was the most important place in the Southern Hemisphere on May 9th, being the nearest and in fact only place of any note from which the total eclipse of the sun might be visible. Between 3 and half-past 4 a score of people, mostly women, made their way to the higher positions of the Domain, overlooking West Hobart, and facing Knook Lofy, behind which towers Mount Wellington to the north. The atmosphere had a clearness, that is often seen just before or soon after rain, and the clouds were clear in outline, while the river looked like glass. But over to the west behind Knook Lofy fringes of mist hung from the clouds, while the city itself was covered by a thin veil of pale smoke that was pressed back upon it by heavy damp air. Light rain was falling over the city and on the western hills. By half-past 4 the sun had crept downwards till the outline of the lower hill of Knook Lofy in the foreground showed sharply against the wall of grey mist. There was just a touch of darkness in the grey that indicated the mountain behind, and it seemed that Mount Wellington would soon disappear, leaving only the gum-fringed hill that slopes up from West Hobart to break the sombre skyline. This frequently occurs on cloudy days. On such occasions a stranger would gain the impression that only the country lay behind Knook Lofy. Then suddenly, yet almost imperceptibly, the mist had risen. The dull grey of Mount Wellington became again visible, and only a strip of white fleecy clouds trailed over the valley. But heavy grey masses of rainclouds still hid the rocky top of the peak, and there seemed no possibility of its disappearing. Rain began to fall, and the fleecy white cloud above the valley was torn and ravelled like a tattered veil. But there was little or no wind in that altitude, and though the highest clouds were drifting slowly eastward, and the smoke of the city, blown by easterly winds, the white strip between the hills scarcely moved; its form only changed with kaleidoscopic frequency.

By 4 o'clock the sky had begun to darken. A white cloud above Knook Lofy had mingled with the misty fringes of mass that hid the mountain top and more than half the mountain had disappeared, the eastern summit of the nearer hill having the horizon to itself. The outlines of the city buildings became indistinct. Beneath the film of milky smoke the gleams of steel, green, red and with their tints of grey, grew dull and sombre. The green foliage of the gum trees on the Domain grew grey as the rain rumbled among them. It was dark. The lights twinkled over the city, and then at a quarter-past four the shadow smothered the town like a pall. The dusk had quickly succeeded to light; but the darkness that followed the darkness came, even then the gleams that followed the sunset in the tropics, the rain drumming on the street lights were most of them still faint.

Yet the darkness was unlike that which accompanies true night. It was not the blackness that obscures a starless winter midnight. A man could not recognise his fellow at 20 feet distance. But one could see people moving, and the trunks of neighbouring trees. Knook Lofy loomed in formless bulk against the darkened western sky. Yet the light, such as it was, was different from the clear illumination of the stars or young moon; it was more like the light through clouds and crannies into a cellar or which alters through blinds and curtains into a darkened room. The gloom was uneasy, and it did not need a scientist to tell that it was no ordinary darkness that had fallen in sudden manner.

A group of schoolboys, who had ceased sky-larking when the phenomenon commenced, broke the silence with ribaldry of youth, feigning terror, and shouting out mock supplications and promises to be good as the people began to move away, the rain drumming on the umbrellas as they left the shelter of the trees.

It was 19 minutes past 4, four minutes after the darkness had come, when a change became perceptible. It was getting lighter. According to the scientific estimate, the totality of the eclipse ended at 17 minutes past 4. Yet the gloom had been gradually lessening for a minute or more before the fact was generally perceived. Then a weight seemed to be lifted. Tree trunks changed from formless giants of the night into pale and stately pillars, and the gleams of white cloud trailed above the valley that separate Mount Wellington and Knook Lofy. The reflection of the street lamps on the wet pavements was no longer visible from a distance. It was daylight—the dull daylight of half-past 4 o'clock on an autumn afternoon, and a rainy afternoon at that.

Those who had waited for the eclipse on the heights of the Domain had an uncomfortable way back to town in steady drizzle and fog, obscured the estuary up to the wharves. But over at West Hobart and across the river to the Lindisfarne and Bellarine the atmosphere was still clear. In the city, though the eclipse was expected, the suddenness with which darkness fell took most people off their guard. Just before the obscurity reached its climax there was a rush for matches and tapers in the shops and offices; and it was quite dark before the majority of the business places were lit up. Light sprang into being on the shipping in the harbour, and steamers bound for river ports hoisted their masthead lamps and fixed their red and green aidlights. It is as human to joke as it is to err, and the spirit of the jester was not confined to the school-boys in the Domain. For ten minutes "Good night," instead of "Good day," or "Good afternoon," was the courteous greeting between those who passed along in the semi-darkness of the street. An interesting fact in connection with the eclipse was that as dusk was falling the fowls went to roost wherever they were kept; while a few birds that had been twittering in the trees grew silent. In this case, however, dawn just before 4.20 was not cockcrow as far as the fowls were concerned. From the scientific observer's point of view the eclipse was a failure. But it was none the less an interesting phenomenon.

A LAKE OF SODA.

A survey has lately been made to connect Nairobi with Lake Magadi, some seventy miles south, in order to facilitate the working of the wonderful soda deposits. The engineer in charge of the survey gives some interesting details of the lake with its wonderful deposits, which should prove of great commercial value when the railway is completed.

Lake Magadi is picturesquely situated amid weird surroundings at the bottom of a valley three thousand feet deep. On one side are mountains six thousand feet above sea-level, and on another a range having an altitude of eight thousand feet. There is no sign of human life, but on and about the lake are immense numbers of flamingoes. From the surrounding mountains the lake (which is ten miles long by two to three

miles in breadth) looks like an ordinary sheet of water of somewhat reddish hue. On reaching the shores, however, we found the water was only a few inches deep, and covered a hard surface looking exactly like pink marble. This is an immense deposit of soda, which was bored and found to extend to a considerable depth, thus indicating an area of at least twenty square miles of solid soda.

DEMOCRACY AND THE CRIMINAL.

When President Taft, speaking at Chicago some months ago, deplored the prevalence of crime in the United States and the complete breakdown of the administration of justice, he placed his finger on one of the most sinister blot on the escutcheon of triumphant democracy. Confirmation of the statements which President Taft made on that occasion comes from an American writer, Mr. H. C. Weil, who states that 10,000 persons are murdered in the United States every year, and not more than 2 per cent. of the murderers are punished. The remaining 98, says this writer, escape absolutely free! Surely there is not another civilized country on the face of the earth where human life is held so cheap. In the lesser crimes the proportion of offenders who escape is hardly less remarkable. Mr. H. C. Weil declares that 75 per cent. of the criminals in the "red-light" districts of New York are given their freedom by the magistrates, the implication being, of course, that the criminals are ready to repay their liberators by assisting them in their exploitation of the public. When President Taft spoke on this subject at Chicago he expressed his admiration of the prompt and efficacious methods by which justice is administered in Great Britain. It would appear that in this matter, which is the pivot of every genuine civilisation, democracy needs to look to its methods. No doubt the problem in the United States is complicated by the enormous influx of illiterate or poorly educated immigrants from South-eastern Europe. These people are accustomed in their own countries to the most ruthless methods of police repression, and in the United States they find opportunities for committing crimes which were impossible in their native lands. But unfortunately, the connection between the ward-politicians and the criminal classes in the great cities of the United States is too apparent to be overlooked. The administration of justice is poisoned at the fount. An experiment has recently been tried at Galveston, Texas, and in some other cities, of placing the civic government in the hands of commissioners, who are selected not for party reasons, but for their probity, and who are given a free hand for a term of years. They are virtually municipal dictators. The experiment has been so successful that a suggestion has been made that it should be tried in New York. Even as far as it has gone already it supplies a curious commentary upon one aspect of democratic government. A frank avowal to the methods of absolutism in a democratic country is a significant proof that the best friends of democracy are not blind to one of its chief weaknesses.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The M.M. str. *Armand Beche*, with the French Mail of the 8th ult., and mails from London of the 7th ultimo, left Saigon on the 3rd inst., at 1 a.m., and is expected to arrive here this morning, and will probably leave for Shanghai and Japan on the same afternoon.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The N.Y.K. str. *Yokohama Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 26th ult., and is expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. *Coblenz* left Sydney on the 4th inst., at noon, and may be expected here on or about the 26th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. *Asia* left Yokohama on the 30th ult., and is due here to-morrow.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* left San Francisco on the 24th ultimo for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due at this port on the 24th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Tenyo Maru* left San Francisco on the 31st ultimo, for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai, and is due to arrive here on the 26th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Fookang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here on the 27th ult., and is due here about the 12th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver on the 25th ultimo p.m., for Hongkong via usual ports of call.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Tango Maru* (European Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Singapore for this port on the 1st inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The H.A. Line str. *Silvia* left Hankow on the 31st ultimo a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

The O.S.K. str. *Tucuma Maru* from Tacoma left Manila for this port on the 5th inst., and is expected to arrive here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kumano Maru* (Australian Line) left Nagasaki for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The "Ben" Line str. *Bentley* from Antwerp and London left Singapore on the 2nd inst. for this port.

The N.Y.K. str. *Mishima Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on the 8th inst.

The Mogul Line str. *Ganges* from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 2nd inst., and is due here on the 9th instant morning.

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OCEANO, British str., 2,345, F. W. Davies, 28th May—Manila 25th May, General—Doddwell & Co.

OMURO MARU, Japanese str., 1,770, S. Takagi, 30th May—Port Arthur 23rd May, Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PHUYEN, French str., 1,300, Varni, 3rd June—Saigon 30th May, Rice—Bradley & Co.

PTISANULOK, German str., 1,967, Reimark, 1st June—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

RAIAH, German str., 1,272, H. C. Rohrer, 30th May—Bangkok 24th May, Rice and Wood—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

SALAHADJI, Dutch str., 1,237, T. Reedehoe, 1st June—Belik Fapan 24th May, General—Asiatik.

SARIE BANDJER, Chinese str., 667, J. Martin, 29th May—Singapore 22nd May, Coal and Iron—E. C. Wilds.

SEANG BEE, British str., 5,949, W. T. Larkins, 3rd June—Singapore 28th May, General—Chinese.

SHIMIZU MARU, Japanese str., 2,784, K. Mito, 1st June—Moji 26th May, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha Co.

SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 2nd June—Haiphong 29th May and Hollow 1st June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

SUTROW, German str., 1,857, E. Anders, 1st June—Hongkong 30th May, Coal—Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

SUSANG, British str., 1,257, Picknell, 2nd June—Chingwan 28th May, Coal—Jardine & Matheson & Co.

SUNOKIANG, British str., 937, H. A. Harde, 2nd June—Hollow 29th May, Coal and Sapan Wood—Butterfield & Swire.

SUVERBI, British str., 4,011, Cowley, 4th May—Seattle and Manila, Flour—Doddwell & Co.

TATWAN, British str., 1,642, A. Jenkins, 28th May—Saigon 24th May, Rice—Chinese.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

AMICO, German str., 822, H. Fransson, 3rd June—Hollow 2nd June, General—Jensen & Co.

CHANGHONG, British str., 1234, R. Lewis, 5th June—Saigon 1st June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

CHILDA, Norwegian str., 1102, H. Nielsen, 5th June—Bangkok 30th May, Rice—Angard, Thorsen & Co.

CHINKIANG, British str., 1229, Kay, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., 1301, T. Sura-ga, 5th June—Swatow 4th June, General—Osaka Steamship.

CRAGHALL, British str., 1246, Lew, 2nd June—Kantow 28th May, Coal—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GLINTUR, British str., 3026, R. Webster, 5th June—Singapore 30th May, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.

HAIYAN, British str., 1185, J. W. Evans, 5th June—Canton 4th June, General—Douglas, LaPrak & Co.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Cornelissen, 5th June—Haiphong and Hoihow 4th June, General—A. H. Marty.

HONGWAN I, British str., 2060, Hainsworth, 3rd June—Singapore 29th May, General—Oriental.

ILYRIA, German str., 2701, H. Feldmann, 5th June—Saigon 31st May, General—Hamburg-America Linie.

ISCHIA, Italian str., 974, G. Beldice, 5th June—Bomby, General—Carlowitz & Co.

KWANGSUN, British str., 1228, P. Cole, 4th June—Tientsin 29th May, Salt—Butterfield & Swire.

KWONGSANG, British str., 1428, Richard, 3rd June—Shanghai and Swatow 2nd June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MACHWU, German str., 925, Scheidling, 4th June—Bangkok 28th May and Hoihow 3rd June, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.

MATHILDE, German str., 831, Chr. Uldorup, 4th June—Haiphong 1st June, General—Jensen & Co.

NANCHANG, British str., 4th June—Canton.

PAKHOI, British str., 1225, Gibb, 5th June—Amoy 3rd June—Butterfield & Swire.

SOEHO MARU, Japanese str., 1809, Y. Yamamoto, 4th June—Swatow 3rd June, General—Osaka Steamship.

WESTVALLA, German str., 2095, F. Borch, 5th June—Singapore 29th May, General—Hamburg-America Linie.

WINGANG, British str., 1527, P. Martin, 4th June—Saigon 31st May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DEPARTURES.

CHIVVEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

EXPRESS OF JAPAN, Brit. str., for Vancouver.

HALOZINS, Dutch str., for Palembang.

KWONGSANG, British str., for Canton.

MANHUTIA, American str., for Shanghai.

ZAFIRO, British str., for Manila.

5th June.

C. DIEDERICHSEN, German str., for Hoihow.

CHINKIANG, British str., for Shanghai.

DAIHO MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.

ELSTERN, Brit. str., for Shanghai.

FOOSHING, British str., for Hoihow.

HONGWAN I, British str., for Amoy.

JOHANN, German str., for Swatow.

KUMBERG, British str., for Manila.

LOCKSTON, German str., for Swatow.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Chinkiang* reports: Fresh Southerly winds and fine weather.

The British str. *Hongwan I* reports: Light winds S.E. to South cloudy and fine.

The British str. *Glentworth* reports: Moderate S.W. wind and sea, fine clear weather.

The British str. *Wingang* reports: Moderate Southerly winds and fine clear weather.

The British str. *Haikang* reports: Had mod. variable winds and cloudy clear weather.

The British str. *Changchow* reports: Fresh to moderate Southerly winds, fine clear weather throughout.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

May 13th—Bygon, *Mishima Maru*, 17th—*Vila Arabia*, 24th—*Benarig*, *Cardigan*, *Glomerantia*, *Kaisan*, *Kinkuk*, *Palma*, *Pai-Jo*, *Poon*, *Rion*, *Somali*, *Soyu Maru*, *Wray Castle*, 27th—*Alcious*, *Kaga Maru*, *Polyphema*, *Tonkin*, *Verona*, 31st—*Brasilia*, *Glenesh*, *Goeben*, *Kongai*, 3rd—*Ambrisa*, *Brannar*, *C. Ferd*, *Laetia*, *Devalon*, *Macdon*, *Salazie*, *Sardinia*, *Silecia*, *Soyu Maru*, *Tenver*, *Inverio*, *Jawa*.

ARRIVALS AT HOME.

June 3rd—*Ritona Maru*, *Liberia*, *Sikh Tenkai*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

FOR VANCOUVER.

THE Steamship

"OCEANO."

FROM HONGKONG.

ON SATURDAY, the 11th JUNE.

FOR VANCOUVER DIRECT.

To be followed by

SUVERIC ... 13th June.

KUMBERG ... 5th July.

AYMERIO ... 25th July.

SUVERIC ... 23rd Aug.

Bills of Lading issued to Victoria, Vancouver and Overland Points in Canada, the United States and to the West Indies.

For further information regarding rates of freight, etc., apply to

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., Hongkong.

Hongkong, 27th May, 1910. (687)

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"BRECONSHIRE,"

Captain Tomlinson, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1910. (700)

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & REG.	SECT.	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO.	TO BE DESPATCHED.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	JAPAN ...	Brit. str.	...	H. W. A. Clarke, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-day, at 3 p.m.
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	AGATSE ...	Brit. str.	...	Owen Jones, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BORNEO ...	Brit. str.	...	W. H. S. Hall, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 15th inst.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP.	BRECONSHIRE ...	Brit. str.	...	Tomlinson ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	About 20th inst.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SILVIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	Porcellius ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	ARCADIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	Hanse ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 6th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEGAMBIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kekhorn ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 19th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SUBVIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	Ketzel ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 3rd July.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	WESTPHALIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	Lancolin ...	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	To-morrow.
MARSEILLES & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ILYRIA ...	Ger. str.	k.w.	A. Christiansen ...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 8th inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, &c. VIA FOWNS OF CALL.	TOURANE ...	Front. str.	...	F. L. Sommer ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at D'light
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	TANGU MARU ...	Jap. str.	...	E. Malchow ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	CANON ...	Jap. str.	...	B. Cohol ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 11th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAMO MARU ...	Jap. str.	...	F. W. Davies ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 11th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AKI MARU ...	Jap. str.	...	F. S. Cowley ...	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. Co.	On 18th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	P. E. FRIEDRICH ...	Ger. str.	...	S. Ishikawa ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st inst., at 4 p.m.
TRIESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	E. F. FRIEDRICH ...	Ger. str.	...	K. Kawana ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 19th July, at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK	A. F. FRIEDRICH ...	Ger. str.	...	H. Yamamoto ...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 15th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	AFRICAN PRINCE ...	Am. str.	...	M. Winkler ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER (DIRECT)	OCEANO ...	Brit. str.	...	D. Leus ...	MELCHERS & Co.	On 10th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	OCEANO ...	Brit. str.	...	L. Dawson ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	SUVERIC ...	Brit. str.	...	T. Sekine ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th July, at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Sekine ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at Noon
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	2 m.	A. E. Moses ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 5 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	H. Raegener ...	MELCHERS & Co.	About 28th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	Zwart ...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	G. Hooker ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	V. McClymont-Liddell ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	F. Wheeler ...	MELCHERS & Co.	To-morrow, at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	Guionnet ...	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. Mosker ...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	S. Barham ...	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 8th inst., at 5.30 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	T. Suruga ...	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 9th inst., at 8 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	C. Lindbergh ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	H. E. Bohn ...	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst., at D'light
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	About 15th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	About 16th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st July.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 8th inst., at 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 12th inst., at 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co.	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	DOUGLAS LAFRAK & Co.	On 10th inst., at 10 A.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 10th inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 17th inst., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 14th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	MELCHERS & Co.	End of June.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	DAVID SARBOON & Co., Ltd.	On 8th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 11th inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th inst.
VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR OF CHINA ...	Brit. str.	...	A. G. Culitt, R.N.R.	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN	Quick despatch.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS.	"PRINZ EITEL FREIDRICH"	Wedday, 15th
GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON.	Capt. E. MARGROW	June, at No. on.
ANTWERP & HAMBURG.		
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE	"ROON"	About
AND YOKOHAMA.	Capt. H. REHM	15th June.
MANILA, YAP, SAMARAI, NEW-	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Saturday, 18th
GUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY	Capt. D. LENZ	June, at D'light
AND MELBOURNE.		
YOKOHAMA & KOBE.	"CABLENZ"	About
	Capt. H. RAEGENER	28th June.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN.	"BORNEO"	End of June.
	Capt. F. SEMBIL	

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & Co., GENERAL AGENTS HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 6th June, 1910. 5

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada and also for the Principal Ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or About.
OCEANO ...	4,657	F. W. Davies	On 11th June.
SUVERIC ...	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 18th June.
KUMBERG ...	6,232	J. Mathie	On 5th July.
AYMERIO ...	4,655	J. Boyd	On 25th July.
SUVERIC ...	6,232	F. S. Cowley	On 23rd August.

* This Steamer will not call at Shanghai.

These Steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Storage Passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to

DODWELL & CO. LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 24th May, 1910. 8

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA UZ CANAL.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"ARMAUD BEHIC"	On 6th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS.	Capt. Guionnet	On 7th June, 1 P.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.	"TONKIN"	On 20th June, P.M.
MARSEILLES, VIA PORTS.	Capt. Charbonnet	On 21st June, 1 P.M.
	Capt. Ristorcelli	

Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Singapore for Batavia; at Colombo for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia; at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea. Through Tickets to London, via Paris, from £27 10s. up to £71 10s. 20 hours Railway from Marseilles to London. Interpreters meet Passengers on their arrival in Marseilles.

For further Particulars, apply to—

P. THOMAS, AGENT, Queen's Building, 2

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE. "EMPERESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C. The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER, 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

From Hongkong.	From St. John, N.B.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 25th June	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 22nd July
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 16th July	"EMPERESS OF IRELAND" Fri., 12th Aug.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 6th Aug.	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 2nd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" Sat., 16th Aug.	
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" Sat., 27th Aug.	"EMPERESS OF BRITAIN" Fri., 23rd Sept.
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" Sat., 17th Sept.	"ALLEN LINE" Friday, 14th Oct.

"Emperess" Steamships leave HONGKONG at 6 P.M. at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express, and at St. JOHN or QUEBEC with the Company's New "Palatial" "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register, thus providing a comfortable and speedy through route to Europe.

The "EMPERESS" steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi Wireless apparatus.

Hongkong to London, let Class via Canadian Atlantic Ports or New York £71.10 Intermediate on Steamers £43 £45.

First Class rate to London includes cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the America Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line.

R.M.S. "MONTREAL" carries Intermediate Passengers only, at Intermediate rates affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES (First Class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Fadder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Bangkok, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"LIGHTNING,"

Captain A. E. Gentles, will be despatched for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at Noon.

GEBRUEDER LENK, RODEWISCH I.V.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL.

NEW SAMPLES JUST ARRIVED!

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES APPLY TO THE SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 960.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Mails from Europe via Siberia are expected here to-day per s.s. *Shanghai* and per s.s. *Tourane*.

The *Armand Belic*, with the French mail of the 6th May, left Saigon on Friday, the 3rd inst., at 1 a.m., and may be expected here to-day.
The *Arandia*, with the English mail of the 13th ultimo, left Singapore on Friday, the 3rd inst., at 2.30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Wednesday, the 8th inst., at 9 a.m. The parcel mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 4th of May and for despatch overland on the 11th of May.

TO	FROM	DATE
Hatay, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya and Macassar	Tyikini	Monday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Hollon	Amigo	Monday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sun Tai	Monday, 6th, 1.15 P.M.
Amoy, Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Sungliang	Monday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Japan	Monday, 6th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Chetoo and Newchuan	Nanchang	Monday, 6th, 3.00 P.M.
Amoy, Straits and Rangoon	Seang Bo	Monday, 6th, 5.00 P.M.
Tomon and Quinhon	Mallide	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Helena	Tuesday, 7th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai	Haitan	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.
	Kwongang	Tuesday, 7th, 11.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN (Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents)
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Printed Matter, and Samples
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
(Registration with late fee of 10 cents up to 10.30 A.M.)
Kowloon
Registration... 10.00 A.M.
No late fee
Letters... 11.00 A.M.

SAVE 75 per cent.

16, 32, 50, 100, 200 c.p.

IN STOCK

METALLIC

"OSRAM"

LAMP

(BRITISH MANUFACTURE)

BESIDES REDUCING YOUR

ELECTRIC LIGHT BILL

SO CONSIDERABLY

THE LIGHT

IS BETTER AND MORE

PLEASING.

ANOTHER POINT IS THAT THE "OSRAM" LAMP HAS THE LONGEST LIFE, DOES NOT BLACKEN.

AVOID IMITATIONS

SEE THE WORD

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PRICES ON APPLICATION.



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HONGKONG AGENTS.



A
TOBACCO YOU CAN ENJOY.

Old English
CURVE CUT TOBACCO

A SLICE TO A PIPEFUL.

This choice quality tobacco is packed by a special vacuum process, it therefore retains that delightful aroma and exquisite flavour natural to the finest tobacco leaf.

"IT DISAPPOINTS NO ONE."

Packed in tins containing $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. with a handsome curved case which fits the pocket, and is the most convenient way to carry a pipe tobacco sufficient for one day.

TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL TOBACCONISTS.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, JUNE 3RD, 1910.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$945, ml. & b.
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$76, buyers
Hill's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	\$10, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$103, sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$2, sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	\$1	\$63, sellers
COTTON MILLS.				
Ewo Cotton Spin'g & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 130.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$63, sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 623.
Laon-Kung-Mow C. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 75.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 500	Tls. 250.
DAIRY FARM COMPANY, LIMITED	40,000	\$72	\$6	\$19, sales
DOCK AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$58, buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$59, sellers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$63	\$63	\$9, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 78.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 122.
NEWBOLD & CO., LIMITED	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$10, sellers
GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LIMITED	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$74, sellers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$205.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$20, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	\$1073.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	8,000	\$25	\$25	\$883.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	5,000	\$25	all	\$160, sellers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1773.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$114, buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$33.33	\$25	\$873.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$347, sal. & buy.
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 110, sellers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$830, sal. & sel.
Yonghe Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$230.
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	\$102, sellers
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$16	all	\$63.
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$31, sal. & buy.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 110.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$40, sellers
MINING.				
Booth's French and Coal Co. of Tonkin	16,000	Pes. 250	all	\$625.
Ramb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$1	18/10	\$73, sales
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$144, x.d.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$150, x.d., buy.
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$171, sellers
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$23, sellers
ROBINSON PIANO CO., LIMITED	4,000	\$50	\$50	\$50, sellers
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	\$25	\$8, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$53, sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$29, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$5	all	70 sel. L'don
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	60,000 def.	\$1	\$1	\$26.10.
Star Ferry Company, Limited	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$10.
South China Morning Post, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$14, sellers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	\$25, buyers
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$10.
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$3, sellers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$10	\$3, x.d. sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$5, x.d. buyers
Wassermann, Limited	3,000	\$10	\$10	\$10, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,930 ord.	\$10	\$4	\$113, sellers
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	\$10	\$300.
RUBBERS.				
Singapore and Johore				\$20 (Str.)
Balgownie				\$21 (Sta.)
Pagoh				\$48 (Sta.)
Alagars				7/1
Anglo-Melaya				29/
Cassidella, fully paid				120/
Highlands and Lowlands				130/
Kamunghi				10/6 prem.
Kuala Lumpur				180/
Ledbury's				112/6
Linggis				62/6
Saponga				41/
Shalfords				70/
Sungei Kupang				18/
United Serdang				120/
Bukit Kajang				50/
Eastern and International				35/ prem.
London Ventures				7/6
Sungai Parais				16/
Merlemaus				7/6
Batu Tigos				96/3

Loans	Amount	Value	Interest	Quotation
Chinese Imperial 1885	Tls. 767,200	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Pa.

VERNON & SMYTH, Share Brokers.

COMMERCIAL.

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

On LONDON:—	June 4th.
Telegraphic Transfer	1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/5 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/3 1/2
Jredits, at 4 months' sight	1/9 1/2
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1/10 1/2
On PARIS:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	227
Credits, at 4 months' sight	230 1/2
On GERMANY:—	
On demand	184
On NEW YORK:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight	44 1/2
On BOMBAY:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
On CALCUTTA:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	135
Bank, on demand	135 1/2
On SHANGHAI:—	
Bank, at sight	74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	75 1/2
On YOKOHAMA:—	
On demand	68
On MANILA:—	
On demand—Pescos	68
On SINGAPORE:—	
On demand	76 1/2
On BATAVIA:—	
On demand	107 1/2
On HAIPHONG:—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
On SAIGON:—	
On demand	3 1/2 p.m.
ON BANOKOK:—	
On demand	86 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.10
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per taal	\$58.30
HAB SILVER, per oz.	\$24 1/2
SUBSIDIARY COINS.	
Chinese	20 cents pieces, per cent
Chinese	10 " " \$9.00 discount
Hongkong	20 " " \$9.54
Hongkong	10 " " \$9.18

SIEMSEN & CO.,

Hongkong.

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Transformers, Arc Lamps, Meters, Measuring Instruments and Switchboards.
Complete Light and Power Installations of every size and System undertaken.
Prospectus and Estimates Free.

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